ATTACHMENT 7

DECOMMISSIONING PLAN

1. Project Description

Louth Callan Renewables LLC is proposing to develop a solar energy farm (Haddam Quarter Rd Solar) in Durham, CT. A solar array consists of photovoltaic panels that transform sunlight into usable energy. The facility will have approximately 7,434 panels transforming sunlight each day into usable energy that is fed into the regional electric grid. Annually the project will generate enough electricity to power over 430. Estimated operational life of the project will be 25 years with option to extend.

The project consists of a 2.8 Megawatt ("MW") solar array to generate power that will be sold under a long-term contract to Eversource under the Tariff program. The Tariff program was established to promote the construction of small-scale renewable energy projects in Connecticut that would be owned by qualified Connecticut companies to maximize the value of renewables to local communities.

2. Construction

The solar energy farm will be located on a property that is currently a mix of cleared agriculture land, wooded area, wetlands, and some open grassed and gravel surfaces. The ground-mounted solar panels will be located within a fenced area approximately 10.8 acres in size. A gravel road will be constructed to access the solar panels within the fenced area. Each solar panel will rest on a galvanized steel and aluminum frame and will be located on a racking system driven into the ground using piles or ground screws. Utility trenches will be excavated to install the underground electrical lines leading to each string of solar panels. Once the utilities are installed the utility trench will be filled and seeded to maintain a consistent grassed surface. Concrete slabs will be installed to hold the necessary inverters/transformers required to operate the solar array.

3. Decommissioning Process

This section sets out the details and different steps of decommissioning the solar farm.

a) Deconstruction: DC-Cabling

All inverter systems and electrical components of the PV-System will be switched off. In following all plug-in connectors and string cables will be disconnected. To remove the cables which are laid in the ground, all cable trenches will be opened. In the following all cables will be removed and separated. After the uninstalling of the wiring the materials will be deposed in accordance to the disposal regulations for metal waste which applies at the installation site at the time.

b) Deconstruction: PV-Modules

All PV-Modules would be removed and separated from mounting system and removed from the site. After removal the PV-Modules will be reused or recycled.

c) Deconstruction: Inverters / Transformers / Substation

After the uninstallation of the entire monitoring system (cabling + components) the inverter / transformer stations as well as the substation will be removed from the site. The concrete foundations will be removed and the holes will be filled with soil. The transformer stations will be removed and disposed in accordance with the disposal regulations for metal and concrete waste which apply at the installation site at the time.

d) Deconstruction: Mounting System

The mounting system will be removed completely. The deconstruction shall proceed as follows:

I. module carrier system

II. purlin profiles

III. posts

The disposal of the materials will be done inaccordance with the disposal regulations for metal waste which applies at the installation site at the time.

e) Deconstruction: AC- Cabling / Earthing

All AC-cables and combiner boxes will be disconnected and removed. To remove the cables which are laid in the ground, all cable trenches will be opened. In the following all cables and earth stripes will be removed and separated. The cable trenches will be back filled and paved again. After the uninstalling of the entire wiring the materials would be disposed in accordance to the disposal regulations for metal waste which applies at the installation site at the time.

f) Deconstruction: Fence and Alarm System

All parts of the fence as well as the alarm system will be removed. The disposal of the materials follows in accordance with the disposal regulations for metal waste which apply at the installation site at the time.

g) Ground Regulation

When the decommission works are completed the land will be returned to its original state.

All equipment and fixtures removed from the solar farm will either be reused, recycled, or disposed of at the time of decommissioning. Upon decommissioning of this solar farm, reuse of the solar panels will be the priority. If reuse is not feasible, the solar panels will be recycled in accordance with the PV CYCLE USA waste management scheme, or similar. Items that are not able to be reused or recycled will be disposed of in accordance with local rules and regulations.

4. Force Majeure

An exception to these requirements will be allowed for a force majeure event, which is defined as any event or circumstance that wholly or partly prevents or delays the performance of any material obligation arising under the Project permits, but only to the extent:

- Such event is not within the reasonable control, directly or indirectly, of Louth Callan Renewables LLC (including without limitation event such as fire, earthquake, flood, tornado, hurricane, acts of God and natural disasters; war, civil strike or similar violence);
- Louth Callan Renewables LLC has taken all responsible precautions and measures to

prevent or avoid such event or mitigate the effect of such event on Louth Callan Renewables LLC's ability to perform its obligations under the Project permits andwhich, by the exercise of due diligence, it has been unable to overcome; and

- Such event is not the direct or indirect result of the fault of negligence of Louth Callan Renewables LLC.

In the event of force majeure event, which results in the absence of electrical generation by one or more solar panels for 12 months, Louth Callan Renewables LLC will demonstrate to DEEP by the end of the 12 months of non-operation that the Project, or any single solar panel, will be substantially operational and producing electricity within 24 months of the force majeure event. If such a demonstration is not made to DEEP's satisfaction, the decommissioning of any single solar panel only (and no other part of the Project that is operational) or if the entire Project is not substantially operational and producing electricity, then decommissioning of the Project will be initiated 18 months after the force majeure event.